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MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

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CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.	114,300	16.	115,740
2.	114,070	17.	115,240
3.	115,590	18.	115,590
4.	115,590	19.	115,590
5.	115,590	20.	115,590
6.	117,130	21. (Sun.)	118,100
7. (Sun.)	118,780	22.	115,100
8.	115,640	23.	115,300
9.	115,690	24.	115,470
10.	115,590	25.	115,590
11.	115,590	26.	115,720
12.	115,590	27.	115,100
13.	115,590	28. (Sun.)	120,150
14. (Sun.)	120,530	29.	115,350
15.	115,230	30.	115,770

Total for the month, 3,490,640

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed, 75,079

Net number distributed, 3,415,561

Average daily distribution, 114,032

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported uncollected during the month of September was 64 per cent.

W. B. Carr,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1904.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

MR. CLIFFORD'S GOOD RECORD.

Licenses Collector Clifford has, like his immediate predecessor, Mr. Whyte, made a record in office that will set the pace for several years to come. These two officials have shown the taxpayers what the revenue in the License Department should be, and their standard will have to be lived up to in the future, or the people will exact an accounting.

Messrs. Whyte and Clifford found the department without a system, and they installed a system. Then they considered the income too low, and they succeeded in increasing it surprisingly. In general, the office was without a standard. They made a standard, one that will require conscientious application in their successors.

Taxpayers were reminded in reports published last week that no discrimination was granted in the License Department. Mr. Clifford's statement showed that he collected \$22,890.35 in the five months ending September 30 than former License Commissioner Kalfelt collected in the whole year ending April 8, 1901.

To those citizens who like to know that everybody who owes the city license tax fees is obliged to pay them, regardless of wealth or standing, the work of Messrs. Clifford and Whyte will seem commendable. And taxpayers in general are no doubt glad that the revenue to the city in the License Department is greater than it was before, thanks to the labors of the two Democratic officials.

REPUBLICAN TRUST PLATFORMS.

Platforms agreeable to trust interests were adopted Friday in Boston and Chicago at two Republican conventions. Thus, it is evident that the managers of the Republican party, in both East and West, have no intention of taking action toward suppression or regulation of monopolies.

Republican victory in the Congressional elections would portend, therefore, perpetuation of conditions against which the mass of the people remonstrate.

The Dingley tariff is approved in the Massachusetts state platform and in the platform adopted by the National League of Republican Clubs. Both platforms declare that the high protective tariff is the creator of prosperity and the boon of small dealers who attempt competition with trusts. The policy of protection is endorsed and the plan of imperialism devoutly praised.

Nevertheless there are indications between the lines in the Massachusetts platform of recognition of the growing popularity of tariff reform principles. In this respect Massachusetts assumes a place in Eastern politics hesitatingly similar to that taken by Iowa in the West.

The Massachusetts platform is a sort of weather-vane, capable of change according to the change of currents. It proclaims the Dingley tariff, but expresses a consent to changes in the tariff rates, at the same time insisting on strict adherence to protection practices. It defines combines as "the natural results of economic development," dissociating monopolies from the tariff. It says that tariff changes should be made only by a commission, to be appointed by the President.

The platform adopted by the National League of Republican Clubs is a typical Republican document. It lauds the Dingley tariff and commands "unwavering adherence to that policy as one of cardinal importance in protecting American labor, maintaining American industries and sustaining American institutions." Prospects of Democratic success in this year's elections seem encouraging. The Republicans can scarcely hope to come out of the campaign with much glory on an imperialistic, high protective tariff platform. The people are getting tired of trusts and they demand legislation calculated to thwart the plans of combines. They do not care to hear any more descriptions of dreams of empire.

It may justly be said that disagreements inside the Republican ranks on the tariff question promise happy results to Democracy. The "Iowa Idea," which

inclines to Democratic principles, has made great inroads in Republican party organizations in the North and West. The tendency in Massachusetts Congressional districts in the same direction shows that the Republicans of the East are not united. It is very probable, indeed, that the party leaders will find themselves at variance with the voters on the trust and tariff issue.

Party leaders in Iowa are disposed to straddle the tariff question. Leaders in Massachusetts are laying plans to cover their retreat, no matter which way they may have to go.

Voters must certainly find the new Republican platform exceptionally amusing. No voter is so dull that he cannot read between the lines expectation of an enveloping wave of tariff reform. The campaign documents attributed to Republican leaders and tool-men deserve to rank with the humors of politics. The efforts to defend the high protective tariff policy and still consent to tariff changes cannot be accepted by the voting public as carrying moral weight.

GOOD OFFICIALS WILL BEAT BOODLE.

Once more the State of Missouri scores against the evil of lobbyism and boodle. The conviction of Robert M. Snyder is another assurance that when the servants of the State are honest and energetic there is no safe refuge for the lawbreaker in wealth and cunning.

In this assurance is added reason for a recognition of the leading issue in the State and in St. Louis. The people must crush lobbyism and boodles while the opportunity remains. The lobbyists and grafters and traitorous officials have been detected and cornered with a success which might not be attained again in twenty years. The issue is distinct. The voters see where to hit with crushing accuracy.

Boodling and lobbying are not confined to one political party. The chivalry of industry who ply this trade grow up in every political organization.

It is still true, however, that the only sincere and victorious battle waged against the evil in Missouri has been conceived and executed by the Democratic party.

In the State at large the Republican machine has for years been dominated by professional lobbyists. The entire legislative strength of the minority at Jefferson City has been regularly counted as part of the available resources of the lobby. That is the result of agreements between the machine leaders and the lobbyists in nominating conventions.

St. Louis was for a long time governed by a gang of the worst boodlers the country ever saw. The proof is now on the records of the criminal division of the Circuit Court. In the State the Democrats have vigorously endeavored to clear their party of the reproach of boodle. They have succeeded. The chief of the lobbyists has been expelled from the party and is no longer known as a Democrat. The lower house of the Legislature was straitened two years ago. The Senate will be purified this year. The leader of the Democrats in the Senate next winter will be Mr. Dickinson of the Sixteenth District, who won his nomination on the lobby issue, after a faithful service in the House. With him and the State administration on guard, with a watchful Lieutenant Governor to select committees and with a settled sentiment among the Democratic Senators, there will be no wavering even if one or two of the old suspects should be found again in their seats.

There is no need of describing the brilliant revolution in St. Louis effected by the Democratic organization in two campaigns. Mayor Wells and Circuit Attorney Folk are known from ocean to ocean as ideal public officers.

In State and city the Republican spoils organization remains in the hands of the boodle cultivators. The "lobby agreement" under which the State campaign is being conducted is familiar to the voters. The Republican city ticket was selected by the Indiana of the same old gang. In the Twelfth Congressional District Saturday a decent Republican like George D. Reynolds could not be brought forward without causing a split, even though the gang was not interested specially in any other candidate—the gang not caring greatly about Congressmen. For the Court of Criminal Correction, Snyder, the pet of the tenderloin, was nominated with no opposition.

The Democracy of Missouri is in a strong position. Defeat of the lobbyists and the boodlers is the most pressing issue of State and city politics. The Democrats are on the right side. Let them stay there. Let them repudiate the lobbyists and grafters who seek entrance into their councils. On their record for successfully dealing with the lobby and the boodle gang they will sweep the State and maintain their power to do good in St. Louis.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The City Council may certainly be expected to deal expeditiously with the bills providing for appropriation for municipal electric generating plants for public buildings and institutions. The bills were recommended by Mayor Wells and approved by the Board of Public Improvements.

Mayor Wells stated as his opinion that the city should own lighting plants in the principal public buildings, even if the plants never should be used, so as to be in a position to enter into competition at any time with private corporations and obtain low rates.

Should the city not be able to supply its own requirements the companies might find advantage in rates that would not be satisfactory to the municipality.

The Mayor's appreciation of benefits derivable from municipal ownership is seconded in the City Council and the early passage of the bills is therefore assured. The administration may feel satisfied over its pursuit of municipal ownership policies; not alone because they are popular, but because the city will gain by the change in many ways.

IMPERIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Difficulties encountered by the administration in the endeavor to build an empire within a republic plainly show the unwisdom of transforming the United States into a despot of colonies. The principles upon which a popular democracy is founded cannot also serve to advance the imperialistic policy as expounded by the Republican party. The principles are wrong or the policy is wrong.

While laborers on the one hand object, and rightly, to militarism, which is a necessary adjunct of imperialism, merchants in the colonies, on the other hand, find the commercial tactics of the central government injurious to the trade interests of their country. So far the administration has proved itself incapable of adjusting affairs so as to bring about satisfactory conditions.

One of the instances of failure to manage the colonies properly is apparent in the feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence that is displayed by colonists who were once more or less satisfied with American imperial ascendancy. Conditions in the Philippines are pronounced very unsettled and unfavorable. From Manila come constant complaints against tariff interference with business.

A German, from Stuttgart, who has lived in the Philippines for several years, and who was pleased with the change to American domination, writes as follows to a St. Louis business man: "Our Manila business has a short time ago been sold to two employees of the house, one of whom is now in Germany. Upon their urgent requests, I have consented to act as their representative here until 1906. This will make

it impossible for me to visit the World's Fair in 1904. The enthusiasm for the Americans in the Philippines is fast losing ground among the people of foreign nations there, in consequence of continuous tariff changes and chicanery at the Customhouse, which is very detrimental to business. I am receiving new tariff regulations by nearly every mail, and it is said that it has not been any worse under Spanish law. I believe the Americans will not enjoy any satisfaction from their possessions."

What the Americans will enjoy from their possessions, thanks to Republican imperialism, will be constant business dissatisfaction in the colonies; with militarism and conquest not in accord with our Declaration of Independence. The acquisition of remote territory, contrary to the spirit of democracy and our country's traditions, brings the troubles attendant upon imperialism.

The impartial statement of conditions in Manila, quoted above, foreshadows greater difficulties in the future. Though Republican legislators and politicians will not admit the grievousness of their party's mistake in following the imperialistic will-o'-the-wisp, the people of the United States are well able to comprehend that the Government has forced itself into a predicament.

Plans of empire are inconsistent with this country's principles and aspirations. Experience has proved imperialism to be not only enormously expensive to a republic, but greatly detrimental to every class. In the sentences written by the German in Manila may be seen suggestions of prospective troubles of greater importance and more hazard.

Occasionally there is a yelp from the spoils organs on the School Fund issue. A few opinions from Judge Whytard would be more convincing. The School Fund question is simple. The State of Missouri had bonds on the market and wisely decided to invest the School Fund in these bonds. Another wise decision was to change these negotiable bonds into non-negotiable bonds, to guarantee safety. To reduce taxation at once, a constitutional amendment is pending which proposes to extend for the present the form of School Fund investment. Mere partisan efforts to introduce a confusion of terms will not affect intelligent public opinion.

Boone County will next be entrusted with the honor of conducting a boodle trial. St. Louis has shown that men accused of bribery can be tried without prejudice, without clamor and without blunders. The county of Boone will not let itself be surpassed by a city. The court and jury will be able to give Edward Butler all the benefits of the law under the evidence and all the severity of the law if the evidence establishes guilt.

Senator Platt has complacently told inquirers that he will be found at the same old political stand in the future. The New York Senator should know thereof he speaks. He has been pronounced dead often enough to read his obituaries with increasing amusement. Those scientists who profess to have discovered a process to revivify corpses can learn much from the Easy Boss.

RECENT COMMENT.

Another Result of the Coal Famine.

As a result of the coal famine that has not been thought of will be a very large exodus of Northern people to the South this winter and particularly to that section below the Potomac River, where the risk of uncomfortable cold days during the winter is very slight. Of course, anthracite coal will be even scarcer in the far South than in the North, but the lower Atlantic States are not dependent entirely upon the coal mines of the North, having large and easily worked bituminous coal deposits in Alabama and Tennessee, and an abundance of wood from the swamp forests of the coast. In Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Macon and Augusta, real estate agents are being deluged with inquiries for furnished houses for the winter, and unless present conditions change, the winter resort hotels will not be able to accommodate a tenth of intending guests, and will have to open as early as November. The rush South will be on the part of people of moderate and even small means, who are figuring that it will be cheaper to spend the winter in the South, even with the cost of the trip there and back, than to pay from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per ton for coal here.

Chicago's Quarrel With New Orleans.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.
New Orleans is the port of the entire Mississippi Valley, the South and Southwest, of Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. As a matter of fact, the Windy City contributes only a small fraction of the business done here. Not 10 per cent of the receipts from the interior come from Chicago, directly or indirectly; and the story about its capitalists contributing anything important to the upbuilding of New Orleans industries is a tale cut out from the whole cloth. We got some grain from Chicago, that is all, and some provisions; but the export of grain through this port is the least profitable business that New Orleans handles. The rice crop of a single Louisiana parish, Acadia, left more money in New Orleans than all the grain receipts from Chicago.

Of the inordinate vanity of that city, its belief that the whole commercial world circles around it, we all know, and to most people it is simply a huge joke; but when that vanity becomes malicious and runs and abuses others to exalt the glories of Chicago, it is well to call the attention of the boaster to the truth. We are glad to do business with Chicago, and hope to do more, but if the Windy City dropped into Lake Michigan it would make comparatively little difference with New Orleans. Chicago is the center of its grain trade, it is because it makes money by doing so, and not that it is from any special love for New Orleans.

Advice From the Counties.

Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.
The Democratic voters and press of Missouri outside of the city of St. Louis do not regard it as their duty to interfere with the local affairs and municipal politics of that city to manifest a lively and intelligent interest in the character and qualifications of the nominees for both branches of the legislature and for seats on the bench which may be made by the city Democracy. Independent of the party ties which bind together the Democrats of city and country, they are bound by common responsibilities to the country at large which they cannot escape or honestly disregard.

Hence it is that the Democrats of the interior are watching with the keenest interest the developments of the pending campaign, and entertain both one hope and purpose, and that is that the Democracy of St. Louis present to the voters of that city candidates for its legislative and judicial positions of the highest type of citizenship, personal probity and capacity—men who are above the lobbyists, boodlers and grafters and who will be an honor instead of a shame to the people and party.

School for Employed Children.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Few people know that a school is conducted regularly under the roof of Marshall Field & Co.'s store for cash boys and younger clerks who desire to improve their knowledge. No one is required to attend, but very few of the younger people in the establishment neglect the privilege. Every morning at 9 o'clock a certain number of cash boys and others assemble in this room and go through regular public school exercises for two hours. Of course they cannot all be spared at the same time, so each boy has his turn twice a week during the year. This enables the boys who are entirely dependent upon their own exertions or are required to assist in the support of their parents to gain a fair education without the loss of time or wages.

Canadian Independence?

Halifax Chronicle.
We are now, however, we may say to bind ourselves to the fact, subjects of our fellow subjects in the old country. We occupy, therefore, a degraded and most degrading position. We must proceed to get out of it in some way at the earliest possible moment. Six millions of Canadians in contented dependency is a pitiful sight. The longer it continues the more pitiful will it become. If we cannot secure some free, dignified and certain position within the Empire, in the name of British manhood, let us get out of it, and take our stand among the independent and self-respecting nations of the world.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



NANETTE COMSTOCK
As Anabel in "Lazarre."

"LAZARRE" IS INCONGRUOUS IN SPOTS, BUT ENTERTAINING.

An actor less sure of himself than Mr. Otis Skinner would make a sorry figure of the dramatized "Lazarre." There are moments, even with this capable player, when one feels that the ascendancy of the tawdry has reached the point of laughter, but Mr. Skinner manages to gather himself for a spring that lands him on safe ground again.

The crowd that assembled to see the new play at the Century Theater last night filed the house back to the rail, upstairs and down. It was a good-natured gathering of the dark-skinned, Lazarre, recalled, in a critical mood. It was willing to smile over the half-funny times of the first and second acts. It rather liked the pretty girls, and when the orchestra played some church music in a rather solemn devotional scene there was something in it that pleased the audience. Later on, when Mr. Skinner, as the dark-skinned Lazarre, recalled, in a critical mood. It was willing to smile over the half-funny times of the first and second acts. It rather liked the pretty girls, and when the orchestra played some church music in a rather solemn devotional scene there was something in it that pleased the audience.

Nothing, indeed, can be more ridiculous in serious drama than the spectacle of this half-savage Lazarre, scarce able to read, suddenly coming into casual speech with the father, the King, the brutal keeper, the rat-infested prison and the ship in which he is following. Marion Shirley makes a capital Kate. Sara Stevens plays Mrs. Bartlett in her usual skillful way. After the Squire's harsh denunciation of Anna from over the house were wiping their eyes frantically and women weeping, though there had been no play upon of emotion on the stage. All this, too, when the piece is in its fifth season. It is likely to come five times more. It has characters of true nobility in a plain, calm stratum of country life. And there is not an offensive word or vicious instant in the play.

"The James Boys in Missouri" is the de-light of Havlin patrons. The characters are all there, including Jesse and Frank James, Jack Hensley, Bob Ford, Live Pinks, Jim Hite, Dick Cummings and Doctor and Mrs. Samuels. There is no attempt to disguise

young ladies in the Empire gowns play imported music.
An interesting novelty is the appearance of romantically correct Indians in several of the scenes. There is a pretty woodland effect in the second act and many striking interiors. Mr. Skinner is far and away the best actor in "Lazarre." His reading is instructive to actors generally. Even the suspicion of a strut carried by this young player is not to be especially condemned. Miss Comstock is a comedienne who gets fun out of several rather roughly written scenes, and Miss Durbin is most effective in a part where there is reason for sweetness and some strength.

"Way Down East," of swarthy interest and vivid appeal, was revived to a capacity house at the Olympic. With such competent principals as Phoebe Davies, Archie Boyd and Felix Haney in the cast, it could not fail to go well. They are as good as the play, Miss Davies was seen as Anna last year. She is the same cheerful, engaging woman, who wears simple frocks with considerable air and has much talent. Among the met Archie Boyd easily monopolizes the serious honors. His portrayal of the strict Squire is about as natural as the old man himself. Especially effective is his conversation with Anna in the "settling room. His every movement is appropriately made. In no other scene does he outline the Squire's character so completely.

Felix Haney is extremely funny as the clumsy, fat H. H. Holler. He seems right welcome after his absence of last season. "The Volunteer Organist" led him away from his old following. Marion Shirley makes a capital Kate. Sara Stevens plays Mrs. Bartlett in her usual skillful way. After the Squire's harsh denunciation of Anna from over the house were wiping their eyes frantically and women weeping, though there had been no play upon of emotion on the stage. All this, too, when the piece is in its fifth season. It is likely to come five times more. It has characters of true nobility in a plain, calm stratum of country life. And there is not an offensive word or vicious instant in the play.

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"Way Down East," of swarthy interest and vivid appeal, was revived to a capacity house at the Olympic. With such competent principals as Phoebe Davies, Archie Boyd and Felix Haney in the cast, it could not fail to go well. They are as good as the play, Miss Davies was seen as Anna last year. She is the same cheerful, engaging woman, who wears simple frocks with considerable air and has much talent. Among the met Archie Boyd easily monopolizes